

American Female Enterprise—A weekly paper published at Clinton, Otsego county, New York. The establishment has been formed by some of the ladies for the manufacture of imitations of shawls, muslin, and other articles, and they have already been very successful as to undersell, advantageously, the traders in the regular article. They supply the surrounding country with a cheap article, with equal quality, than the market can afford.



WASHINGTON CITY,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1824.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

will be supplied with the Columbian during the approaching session, for

WAR IN BURMAH.

particulars respecting the progress of the war in Burmah, are furnished by a Bombay paper of June 17.—One division of the army had been compelled to retreat from Ratanpuli, after a battle which took place on the 9th of June. The first affair was an attack upon a detachment of several thousands of the British, in the mouth of a jungle, by the Burmahese, on which their cannon were directed, and which they were unable to resist. The Burmahese, however, were defeated, and to the number of 10,000, fled to the English in Ramoo so closely as to be driven to retreat, after an ineffectual resistance of several days. The fighting was done in possession of the English vessels in the Bay of Bengal, and the British were successful in securing the assistance of the British.

The mammoth ship, the *Columbus*, has been ordered to the Burmah coast, and is expected to arrive in the month of October. The Burmahese, by this arrangement, deprived of a large slave holding, and the tools of the Burmahese, which they have been using to carry on their operations, are now in a state of confusion. The Burmahese, however, are determined, and are now in a state of confusion. The Burmahese, however, are determined, and are now in a state of confusion. The Burmahese, however, are determined, and are now in a state of confusion.

RECORD OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Frederonia, (N. Y.)—Held at Fredonia, (N. Y.) September 1.—Churches, 17; ministers, 12; total, 774. Recommended the Luminary and Star. The Association presented itself into a Missionary Society, domestic missions, and appointed a committee to receive subscribers.

New London, (N. Y.)—Held at New London, (N. Y.) September 29.—Churches, 24; ministers, 18; baptized, 59; total, 2330. The Association of Vermont and New Hampshire, auxiliary to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, met on the second of the Association, and elected the following officers: Rev. Jeremiah Higbee, President; Rev. Aaron Leland, Rev. Ariel

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Blue River.—Held at Sinking Spring meeting house, Washington county, (Ind.) September 11.—Churches, 29; ministers, 19; baptized, 79; total, 987.

Little Miami.—Held at Mount Carmel meeting house, Hamilton County, (Ohio) September 4.—Churches, 6; ministers, 4; baptized, 8; total, 226.

Northbend.—Held at the Forks of Gunpowder, Boone county, (Ken.) August 24.—Churches, 24; ministers, 30; baptized, 310; total, 1650.

Sarapna.—Held at Clond's Creek, Oglethorpe county, (Geo.) Oct. 23.—Churches, 32; ministers, 15; baptized, 68; total, 1366.—Recommended the Star and Luminary. Voted, that it is the duty of destitute churches to procure pastors, if possible; and in the meantime, to attend to conference and Sabbath meetings, in order to sing, pray, read the Scriptures, &c.

Genevieve.—Held at Leroy, (N. Y.) September 29.—Churches, 21; ministers, 14; baptized, 22; total, 1000.

Little Pigeon.—Held at Olive Church, Dubois county, (Indiana) September 3.—Churches, 16; ministers, not stated; total, 505.

Lincoln.—Held at Woolwich, (Maine.) September 15.—Churches, 52; ministers, 30; baptized, 547; total, 2921.

Sandy Creek.—Held at Mount Zion, Orange county, (N. C.) October 23.—Churches, 15; ministers, 16; baptized, 242; total, 1143. Resolved, to observe the 22d of February next, as a day of thanksgiving. Recommended to the churches, to observe the Monthly Concert of Prayer.

EPISCOPAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Society for the education of pious young men for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, took place in Georgetown, in this District, on the 28th of October. From the Report it appears, that twelve beneficiaries have been received, eight of whom have the last year pursued their studies under the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Keith, and Dr. Wilmer, the two Professors in the Seminary in Alexandria. Eight young men had previously received assistance, of whom six have been ordained, and five located in Virginia. No beneficiaries have been received without the most satisfactory testimonials as to their piety and talents. In ordinary cases, no assistance is rendered except in board; and all monies thus appropriated, are considered as loans, which the persons receiving them are in conscience bound to return. During the last year seven auxiliaries have been formed, making the whole number 13—two life-members have been added by the payment of \$50 each—and several valuable donations of theological books have been received.

It is stated that there are now 19 students in the institution. The Report states, that there are about 40 parochial ministers of the Episcopal church in the diocese of Maryland—that there are only 24 or 25 in Virginia, and that there are in the latter 83 counties, in which there is not one Episcopal minister.

The receipts of the year amount to \$2643, and the expenditures to \$1413. Since the formation of the Society, nine gentlemen have become patrons, by the payment of \$100 each, and 12 have been made life-members, by the payment of \$50 or \$75 each.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz.: the Rev. Dr. Wilmer, of Alexandria, President; Rev. Oliver Norris, and Wm. P. Hawley, of Washington, J. P. K. Henshaw, of Baltimore, Wm. Meade, of Frederick county, (Md.) Vice-Presidents; Rev. Ethan Allen, of Washington, Secretary. C. Page, Esq. of Alexandria, Treasurer. The Board of Managers is composed of 15 clergymen, and 15 laymen.

REVIVALS.

A letter in our possession, dated Bullittsburg, (Ken.) October 28, says:—"A gracious work, which lately commenced at Bullittsburg, has progressed in a wonderful manner. The power of divine grace has been greatly displayed in bringing sinners from darkness to light. It has been mostly among the youth; in a case or two, only of about ten years of age, but generally from about twelve years and upwards, though some in the meridian of life and a few of more advanced age are subjects of this work. We have received and baptized 120."

CAREY STATION.

We have been informed, that the Female Mite Society, in Brandon, Vermont, have recently forwarded, by the way of the great New-York canal, a box of Indian clothing, valued at \$64, for the use of the Carey station.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

We copied, a few weeks since, a notice of a proposed publication, by Professor Hodge, of the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, (N. J.)—The following extract from the Prospectus furnishes an explanation of his designs. A work like the one proposed can hardly fail to be valuable. Mr. Hodge possesses, we believe, all the qualifications and resources necessary to give success to his undertaking:

"This work is intended for a field, which, it is believed, is, in this country, at

present unoccupied. It is designed as a vehicle, by which, information contained in expensive and rare volumes, may be conveyed to the Biblical student; and to serve, in some measure, as a substitute, for the possession or perusal of works, which, though valuable upon many accounts, it may neither be easy nor desirable to put in to general circulation. That there are in such works, many important *Dissertations*, which it would be exceedingly useful to disseminate, cannot be questioned. It is therefore proposed to publish in quarterly numbers a series of Treatises selected from distinguished authors.

This work, may occasionally contain, discussions of doctrinal points, and disquisitions on Ecclesiastical History; but it is principally designed to excite a spirit for Biblical studies, by circulating information on the Criticism of the Text—on the Ancient Versions—on Critical Editions—to furnish discussions of a Hermeneutical character—to bring forward interesting articles on the manners, customs, institutions, and literature of the East—on various points in Biblical Antiquities—and on the Literary History of the Sacred Volume—to present Exegetical Treatises on important passages of Scripture—Biographical Notices of Biblical writers—accounts of the most important Biblical works, &c.

This work is not intended to be original in its general character, but to consist of selections from the writings of the most distinguished scholars. The authors from whom these selections will be made, are the most celebrated British writers, and the Oriental and Biblical scholars of the Continent; as well those who have within the last fifty years become so justly distinguished, as those of an earlier date.

The work will be published quarterly in numbers of 150 pages octavo, handsomely printed on fine paper, at one dollar per number, or four dollars per year, payable on the delivery of the first number.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

On Wednesday last, the Electors met, in their respective States, to vote for a President and a Vice President of the United States. We have received returns from Virginia and Maryland. The votes in these States, were as follow:

For President.				
Jackson.	Adams.	Crawford.	Clay.	
Maryland,	7	3	1	0
Virginia,	0	0	24	0
For Vice President.				
Calhoun.	Jackson.	Macco.		
Maryland,	10	1	0	
Virginia,	0	0	24	

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

Returned to Washington, from his visit to Baltimore, on Monday evening last, and was escorted to his quarters, at the Franklin House, by several military corps belonging to the city.

MISSIONARIES AT RANGOON.

We find in the Concord (N. H.) Repository, the following letter, from the Rev. Mr. Hough, one of the Baptist Missionaries at Rangoon, to his father, an inhabitant of Concord. The letter, though it does not materially vary, in its statements, from that of Mrs. Hough, will, nevertheless, be read, with a lively interest.

"RANGOON, May 18, 1824.

"My dear and honoured Father—

"It is with great pleasure, and with gratitude to the Divine Disposer of all events, that I live to tell you, we are safe amidst the noise and bustle of war. The British troops took possession of this place on the 11th. In the engagement, they met with a very slight resistance. Of the British, not an individual was killed or even wounded. Several Burmans were killed and wounded. On the 10th, about 7 o'clock in the evening, Brother Wade and myself were taken by ten or twelve Burmans, by order of the government, and conducted to prison, where we found six Englishmen, (merchants and traders in this place) already confined. About 9 o'clock, they were put in irons; and at day-light, brother Wade and myself were also fettered in the same manner, with this difference, that we were chained together. On the 11th, at about 1 o'clock, the fleet came up to town, and the engagement commenced; the Burman guns were soon silenced, and the inhabitants of the town and suburbs, probably amounting to 25,000, fled to the jungles [morasses and bushes] with what they could carry on their shoulders and heads. The government, on their retreat, ordered us out for execution. The executioners accordingly rushed into the prison, seized and stripped us to the shirt and pantaloons, bound our arms with cords behind us, and dragged us out into one of the streets of the town, where our necks were bared, and we were ordered to the position for beheading. I was the only person among us who could speak the Burman language, and proposed that we should not be at that instant killed, telling them I would go to the fleet and propose an accommodation. This was assented to; but not until they had dragged us, in the most barbarous manner, about a mile from town.—Then I was released; and taking a Burman with me, made my way to the river and fleet; but on the way I met the first party of the British troops who had landed. I informed them where the Burmans and prisoners were, and then proceeded on board the frigate *Liffey*, Commodore Grant, who gave me, as a preliminary to any negotiation, an order to the Burman Governor, that every prisoner should be immediately sent on board the *Liffey*. On this, I returned, without any expectation that the Burmans would comply. On my proceeding to the place where I was released, I could find no one but a detachment of British soldiers, and they had not met with the Burmans or prisoners. It appears they had fled from thence, taking their prisoners with them. I proceeded in search of them; and although I met with several straggling Burmans, I could obtain no information concerning the Governor or the prisoners. Having searched in the jungles till dark, I returned to the mission-house, where I found every thing untouched, and learnt that Mrs. Wade and my wife, with our son George, had, during

the consternation excited by the attack, fled to the Portuguese church; and when a party of the British marched round, had sought their protection, and were conveyed into the town, where about 8 o'clock in the evening I found them safe and in health. The next morning, the other prisoners, being left in confinement by the Burmans on the way when they retreated, were found by different detachments and released. They had been ordered to be put to death; but the person who had the charge of them forbore to execute the orders, and left them. Now we are all safe.

"I cannot but fear for Messrs. Judson and Price, and two Englishmen, at Ava.

"The British are coming on the Burmans with great force, with a determination to reduce them to a proper state of feeling. They must, however, meet with considerable resistance at Ava, where the last blow will probably be struck. We knew nothing of the intentions of the British, until about 20 hours before the town was evacuated by its inhabitants. We had therefore no time for reflection. The Burmans were too panic-struck to think of plundering our house, or seizing upon our families. You will rejoice at the great change about to take place.

"I have not time to write more, as the hour has arrived for the despatches to be made up.

"With our united respects and affectionate regard, I am—&c.

"GEORGE H. HOUGH."

For the Columbian Star.

BAPTIST CONVENTION OF VERMONT.

Brandon, Vermont, Oct. 27, 1824.

Delegates met at this place from different parts of the State and vicinity, pursuant to circulars missive from brethren convened at Montpelier, Vermont, previously appointed by the Associations of Woodstock, Fairfield, and Vermont, to discuss the propriety of forming a State Convention; and if deemed expedient, to adopt measures to carry its object into effect.

After an appropriate discourse by Rev. S. C. Dillaway, from John xv. 5. *For without me ye can do nothing*; the Delegates organized, and proceeded to the following resolutions.

Resolved, 1. That the Delegates present, being fully convinced, that concentrated strength and energy are important in promoting the interests of the Church, and that such concentration will greatly advance the cause of Christ in this region, and wherever it may exert its influence, are unanimous in forming a State Convention.

2. That this Convention shall be known by the name of the *Baptist Convention of the State of Vermont and Vicinity*.

3. That the object of this Convention shall be, to unite the wisdom and energy of the Baptist denomination in this State and vicinity; thereby to facilitate their union and co-operation to support missionary service among the destitute in this State and vicinity; to promote evangelical and useful knowledge, and to devise and execute other important measures for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

4. That this Convention shall consist of Delegates appointed annually, by the different Associations, which shall contribute to its funds, not exceeding one Delegate to five churches, nor more than five from any one Association; to whom, may be added one Delegate from any Missionary or Education Society, which shall contribute to the funds under the direction of this body; and those Delegates shall bring certificates of their appointment from the Associations and Societies they represent.

5. That this Convention shall meet annually, at such time and place as they shall appoint; at which time, there shall be a sermon delivered by a person previously elected; at the sequel of which a collection shall be taken. And there shall be chosen by ballot, or otherwise, a President, two Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and eight or more Trustees, who shall constitute a Board of Managers, five of whom may be a quorum to transact business.

6. That the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurer, shall be, ex-officio, members of the Board of Managers.

7. That it shall be the duty of the President to call a meeting of the Board of Managers, when he shall deem it necessary, by the advice of two or more of the Managers.

8. That it shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary, to maintain such intercourse, by letter, with such individuals and Societies as he may think proper, or the Board of Managers may require.

9. That it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary, to keep a fair record of the transactions of the Board, and of such other documents as may be committed to his care for this purpose.

10. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all donations made to the Convention, and give sufficient security for the funds in his possession; and he shall pay the same to the order of the Board of Managers, signed by the Chairman; and he shall render an accurate statement of accounts at each meeting of the Convention.

11. That in regard to the funds, contributed to the promotion of the general objects here contemplated, the Board shall exercise discretion in their appropriation; but no moneys, or any other property, contributed for any specific object, shall be otherwise applied. They shall also have power to make appropriations, from time to time, to the General Convention of the Baptist denomination in the United States; to employ missionaries; decide on their qualifications; designate the place of their labours, and dismiss them at their discretion. And they may draw on the Treasurer for the amount such missionaries; appoint agents to collect funds; and, at the annual meeting, shall make a report of their proceedings for the past year.

12. That this Convention shall recognise the independence and liberty of the churches of Christ; and shall not, in any case, interfere with their spiritual or secular interests; and no decision of this body shall be further binding on any church or association, than the decisions of associations are upon the churches which compose them.

13. Whenever a General Convention, formed from State Conventions, throughout the United States, shall be formed, or designed, it shall be in the power of this Convention to send delegates to meet in such Convention, and to instruct them to enter into any arrangements to promote the interests of religion, not inconsistent with this

constitution, nor with the general declaration on which it is founded.

14. It shall be the duty of the delegates from each Association to present to the Convention, a full and correct list of all the churches belonging to the Association which they represent. This list shall specify the number of churches and of members at present; the numbers added, dismissed, excluded, and deceased, since the last meeting; the number of licentiate, and the number of destitute churches belonging to the Associations; together with such other information as the Convention may from time to time request.

This Constitution was adopted, and the following brethren elected to office.

Officers of the Convention.

Elder Ezra Butler, *President*.
Elder Aaron Leland, *1st V. President*.
Elder Roswell Mears, *2d V. President*.
Elder Joseph W. Sawyer, *Cor. Secretary*.
Elder John R. Dodge, *Rec. Secretary*.
Br. A. Forbes, of Windsor, *Treasurer*.

The Trustees, being numerous, are omitted.

The next session is to be holden at Bethel, Vt. the third Wednesday in October, 1825, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Published by order of the Convention.

JOHN R. DODGE, *Clerk*.

LITERARY.

Thomas Campbell, author of "The Pleasures of Hope," has a volume in the press, consisting of one principal and several minor poems. The principal poem is entitled "Theodoric."

Mr. Godwin, has nearly completed his History of the Commonwealth, in three volumes.

The Hon. Asahel Stearns, Professor of Law, in Harvard University, has just published an excellent treatise on the law and practice of Real Actions, with an appendix of practical forms. The volume contains about 500 pages. Those who are acquainted with the learned author, know how well the author was qualified to undertake what he has so successfully accomplished. Professor Stearns is an able lawyer, deeply versed in the ancient learning relative to real property. He has given a brief account of the principles regulating real estate and real actions from an early period, the gradual changes they have undergone, and how far those principles are considered as applicable to the present state of jurisprudence in Massachusetts.

Henry's Commentary.—We understand, says the Portland (Me.) Mirror, that Mr. William Hyde, a bookseller of Portland, intends publishing an edition of this valuable work. He will ere long issue proposals, and commence the work early next spring, if suitable encouragement is received. Later commentators have done well, and their works have for some time engrossed public attention. But Henry will never be out of date. This work has never been published in this country, and it has often been difficult to obtain copies. With a good subscription, this edition will be offered several dollars lower than any former one. But it is an undertaking so arduous, as to render necessary an extensive patronage throughout the Union. Mr. H. intends to put the work into the royal octavo form in six volumes.

ORDINATION.

In Saxon's Village, (N. H.) on the 2d of November, the Rev. SERENO TAYLOR was ordained to the work of an Evangelist. Introductory prayer, by the Rev. Allen Pratt, of Westmoreland; sermon, by Rev. Phineas Cooke, of Acworth; consecrating prayer, by Rev. Charles Brooks, of Goshen; charge, by Rev. Sylvester Sage, of Westminster; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Smiley, of Springfield.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 16th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Young, Mr. HORATIO M. WILSON, of Charles county (Md.) to Miss HANNAH, only daughter of the late Mr. ALEXANDER McCORMICK, of this city.

On the 18th ult. at the residence of Mrs. Garrard, near Paris, in Kentucky, Mr. ANDREW DENTLEY, merchant, of Frankfort, to Miss ELIZA G. TALBOT, daughter of the Hon. Isham Talbot. In Providence, (R. I.) by the Rev. Mr. Gano, Rev. Peter Ludlow, Jun. to Miss SALLY S. GASE, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Gano.

DIED.

In Chatham county, (N. C.) on the 16th of November, the Rev. ADAM MOFFATT. He was employed, in May last, as a Missionary, by the Baptist Domestic Missionary Society of North Carolina. He supplied several churches, and was a devout and indefatigable Minister of Christ.

Wholesale Prices Current.
WASHINGTON CITY, DECEMBER 4.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
Bacon	lb.	7 1/2	8
Candles	"	10	12
Cheese	"	7	9
Coffee, best	"	18	20
—common	"	16	18
Corn meal	bush.	40	
Flour	barrel	5 00	
—White wheat	"	5 25	
Lard	lb.	9	10
Lime, (Thomaston) retail	cask	1 75	
Molasses	gall.	32	
Oil, winter	"	35	
Salt	sack	3 00	
Sugar, best	cwt.	11 50	12 50
—common	"	9 00	9 50
Whiskey, common	gall.	25	27
—old	"	45	

Columbian College.

THE next semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Columbian College will be held at the house of the President, on Wednesday, the 8th day of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President of the Board,
ERNEST REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Poetry.

It is discreditable to American taste and piety, that a book, which contains such poetry as the following, has not until recently been republished in the United States.—*Star*.

From Wordsworth's "Excursion."

Oh, then, what soul was his, when on the tops
Of the high mountains, he beheld the sun
Rise up, and bathe the world in light. He
looked,

Ocean and earth, the solid frame of earth,
And ocean's liquid mass, before him lay,
In gladness and deep joy. The clouds were
touched,

And in their silent faces he could read
Unutterable love. Sound needed none,
Nor any voice of joy; his spirit drank
The spectacle: sensation, soul and form
All melted into him; they swallowed up
His animal being; in them did he live,
And by them did he live; they were his life.
In such access of mind, in such high hour
Of visitation from the living God,
Thought was not; in enjoyment it expired,
No thanks he breathed, he proffered no re-
quest;

Wrapt into still communion, which transcends
The imperfect offices of prayer and praise,
His mind was a thanksgiving to the Power
That made him; it was blessedness and love.

How beautiful this dome of sky,
And the vast hill in fluctuation fixed
At thy command; how awful! Shall the soul,
Human and rational, report of Thee,
Even less than these? Be mute who will, who
can,

Yet I will praise Thee with impassioned voice.
My lips, that may forget Thee in the crowd,
Cannot forget Thee here.

Miscellany.

From the Christian Secretary.

Do we then make void the law through
faith? God forbid; yea we establish the
law. Rom. iii. 31.

To observe and pursue the straight and
narrow path, between the Antinomian and
Arminian errors, ought to be the desire
of every one, who names the name of
Christ; lest, on the one hand, we be led by
the adversary of souls, to use the liberty
which we have in Christ Jesus, as an occasion
to the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof,
or on the other hand, we be tempted to
"seek the living among the dead," or de-
pend on that foundation for life, which
only leads the soul into bondage; for saith
the Apostle, Gal. iii. 21. "If there had
been a law given, which could have given
life, verily righteousness should have been
by the law."

To lead his brethren to a right under-
standing of the system of grace, as revealed
in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and to
correct the errors they had imbibed on
this subject, appears evidently to have been
a leading object with the Apostle, in his
letters to the Romans and Galatians.

Hence we find him declaring, that "by
the deeds of the law no flesh living can be
justified;" and the reason why justification
cannot be obtained, by the deeds of the
law, is obvious, if we consider that we are
fallen, and depraved, and that the affec-
tions of our souls are averse to God. Hav-
ing offended against the spiritual and holy
law of our Creator, in one point, we are li-
able to the penalty due for transgression,
and no subsequent acts of ours can make
amends for previous transgressions. Hence
the necessity of a mediator and a propiti-
atory sacrifice in our behalf, in order that
we may be justified in the sight of a Being
of infinite holiness.

This mediator and sacrifice is presented
to us in the Gospel of Christ, and in order
to our receiving saving benefit from this
plan of grace, the Gospel requires repent-
ance and faith, as the indispensable quali-
fication.

This repentance is the fruit of the Holy
Spirit in the soul, it is a godly sorrow for
sin, and supposes a hatred of sin, and a de-
termination to avoid it, as the most deadly
foe to the honour of God, and the happi-
ness of man. This repentance is accom-
panied with faith in the veracity of God,
and this faith discovers the law which con-
demns the transgressor to be holy, just and
good, and heartily approves the law, and the
character of the lawgiver, as being both in-
finitely righteous; for this faith also dis-
covers the character of God to be infinitely
excellent, and all the law requires is,
that man, as a moral agent, should love
supremely, that which is supremely good.

This faith also discovers the perfect
adaptation of the mediation and propitiation
of the Lord Jesus Christ, to the sinner's
necessities, and he embraces him as the
end of the law for righteousness to his soul,
and thus embracing him, he is "justified
freely by his grace, through the redemp-
tion that is in Christ Jesus," and "being
justified by faith, he has peace with God
through the Lord Jesus Christ." "For
what the law could not do, in that it was
weak through the flesh, God, sending his
own Son, in the likeness of sinful flesh, and
for sin condemned sin in the flesh, that the
righteousness of the law might be fulfilled
in us, who walk not after the flesh but
after the spirit." Rom. viii. 3, 4.

And will any one deny, that the moral
law is a rule of life to believers, when Jesus
the mediator, the beloved Son of God, has
been manifested in our nature, to do hon-
our to that eternal rule of right in our be-
half? Hear his language, "Lo I come to do
thy will, O God, yea thy law is within my
heart;" and does he not say by the mouth
of his prophet Jeremiah, xxxi. 33. "But
this shall be the covenant that I will make
with the house of Israel. After those days,
saith the Lord, I will put my law in their
inward parts, and write it in their hearts;
and will be their God, and they shall be my
people."

And does not an inspired Apostle quote
the same language, in his epistle to the
Hebrews, viii. 10, as descriptive of the
character of true believers in Christ.—
Was it not the great object of the Saviour,
in his mission to our fallen world, in the
character of a mediator, to manifest the jus-
tice, the purity, and the holiness of God's

law, and to open a way by which sinners of
mankind might again be restored to the
moral image of God, by having his law
written in their hearts, in order that they
might be enabled to conform to its holy re-
quirements.

And does that faith for which our Apo-
stle pleads, which embraces with all the
soul, a Saviour who died and rose again to
establish the law, and to write it in the
hearts of his people, make that same law
void? Well might the Apostle subjoin, God
forbid; "yea we establish the law" by the
exercise of such a faith.

That faith which embraces a crucified
Saviour, making his soul an offering for sin,
is a concomitant with love, and the believ-
ing heart is constrained to say with the
Psalmist, "O, how I love thy law, it is my
meditation day and night, sweeter than
the honey and the honey comb;" and does
such a soul make void the law, through
such faith as this? God forbid, yea he es-
tablishes the law, and approves it both as
to its precept and penalty, and takes it for
his rule of life in the most spiritual and evan-
gelical sense.

For until now he did not possess the prin-
ciple from which holy obedience to the law
proceeds, but now, having the love of God
shed abroad in his heart, he is prepared to
honour his law.

But if the question be asked, is the be-
liever under the curse of the law? The
Apostle has answered in the negative. Gal.
iii. 13. "Christ hath redeemed us from the
curse of the law, having been made a curse
for us," and Rom. viii. 1. "For there is
therefore now no condemnation to them who
are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the
flesh, but after the spirit." Holiness of
heart and life is the effect of the renewing
and sanctifying influence of the divine
Spirit, and when these fruits of the Spirit
do not in some degree abound, the soul is
barren and unfruitful, and has great rea-
son to be alarmed, lest it may be found at
last that he had no part or lot in the mat-
ter.

If we have the witness of the Spirit of
God with our spirits, that we are his, we
may take the consolation which the Gospel
offers to penitent souls; but if not, we are
blind and cannot see afar off, and are in
imminent danger of falling under the tre-
mendous curse of God's violated law.—
The doctrine of justification through faith
in Christ, does not lead to licentiousness, but
he that hath this hope in him, purifies him-
self even as He is pure.

And herein, it is conceived, lies the dis-
tinction between the doctrine of salvation by
grace, as revealed in the sacred scriptures,
and those doctrines which are taught by
men, "who hold the truth in unrighteous-
ness." The Apostle declared that he
"was not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ,
because it was the power of God unto sal-
vation, to all who believe." True believers,
then, or those who exercise that faith which
approves and establishes the law, in all its
spirituality, and who zealously strive to re-
gulate their lives, by its holy and immuta-
ble precepts, are the only persons who will
find the Gospel the power of God to their
salvation; all others will fall under its curse.
For unless the law is received in the heart,
written by the finger of God, not in tables
of stone, but in the fleshy tables of the
heart, there cannot be any fruit unto holiness,
and the end cannot be everlasting life.
The moral law, then, is a rule of life to
believers, it being written in the heart,
agreeably to the new covenant promise; but
the obedience of believers to this law, is not
the matter of their justification before God,
because their obedience is after all very de-
fective.

Hence the believer's dependence is placed
wholly on Jesus Christ, whose perfect me-
diation is his only reliance for eternal life.

FULLER.

From the National Advocate.
PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC.

The splendid project of uniting the Pa-
cific and Atlantic Oceans by a Canal, will
now be attempted. The late success of the
patriots in Peru, the settled character of the
Mexican Republic, and the entire freedom
of South America, and its exemption from
foreign control, warrant the immediate ex-
ecution of a plan, the most desirable, as it
will be the most advantageous, for the ci-
vilized world. We lately took a hasty glance
at the situation of that strip of country
called Central America, and we under-
stand that the Mexican and Colombian gov-
ernments, together with the authorities
of Central America, have determined upon
the execution of the project, which is at this
moment in operation.

The union of the Pacific and Atlantic is
an old measure, upon which much has been
written and done. As far back as 1695, a
charter was obtained from the British Par-
liament for a Company calling itself the
Darien Company, and which originated
with an enterprising Scotchman of the name
of Patterson. The subscriptions to the Darien
Company exceeded \$4,000,000; and, not-
withstanding the subsequent jealousy and
opposition of Parliament, the merchants of
Scotland, in 1699, fitted out five vessels,
containing 1200 men, which arrived safe at
Darien. They founded a place called St.
Andrews, and adopted mild and wholesome
regulations. In a short period, the jealousy
of the English extended itself to the Dutch,
and both countries united to cripple the ob-
ject in view; and in 1698 the Spanish gov-
ernment opposed the settlement, and the
English cabinet would not treat for a pas-
sage across the isthmus, and the whole pro-
ject was abandoned, to the certain, and
manifest, and, probably, perpetual injury
of the British nation, in relation to the union
of the Pacific and Atlantic, the key of
which they had, or could have had, in their
possession.

Mr. Wm. D. Robinson, who has devoted
a great portion of his time to a considera-
tion of the subject, avers, that nine different
spots have been spoken of as suitable
cuts to commence the undertaking; but,
from every view we have taken of the pro-
ject, we are satisfied that the Lake Nicara-
gua is the spot the most feasible for the
canal, and there it will be attempted. From
the Lake Nicaragua, the river San Juan
flows into the Atlantic in latitude 10° 45'.
It is ascertained that the bar at the mouth
of the river has 12 feet water; but Robin-
son says, that an enterprising Englishman,
casually visiting the river, found a channel,
rather narrow, it is true, but where there
was 25 feet water. After the bar is cross-
ed, there are five or six fathoms water;

the river flows into the lake, in which there
are, in some places, eight fathoms. Lake
Nicaragua joins Lake Leon, by means of a
river, in a distance of 32 miles, which can
be made navigable. However the shortest
distance from the Lake Nicaragua, to the
Gulf of Papagayo, in the Pacific Ocean,
is twenty-one miles, and the ground a dead
level.

It was well known to the Spanish govern-
ment that, in the rainy seasons, when the
valleys of the Choco were overflowed, canoes
have passed from the Atlantic to the Pa-
cific; but, in conformity with the dark
and jealous policy of the Spanish cabinet,
all communication of that nature was pro-
hibited, on pain of death. For a ship chan-
nel, the St. Juan and Nicaragua are the
places, and the only places, to pass from the
Atlantic to the Pacific. Men are now at
work on this canal. Means have been found
in this city to forward the project, which,
in labour and cost, is nothing in comparison to
our grand canal, but its results will be con-
sidered as the wonders of the age.

Our government must keep its eye on
that section of country; lose no time in as-
certaining every particular in relation to the
canal, and no time should be lost in having
a Minister at Mexico.

No country will reap greater advantages
by this important junction than the United
States, if they are properly seized upon.
Take, for example, our voyage to India. By
the present course, it is near 16,000 statute
miles from New-York to Canton, but once
united the Pacific and Atlantic, and the voy-
age will be completed in near 60 days. The
British government, with praiseworthy spir-
it and zeal, is using every effort to discover
a northwest passage, but if successful, the
benefits must be wholly superseded by this
more seasonable and safe union of the At-
lantic and Pacific. One thing is certain,
we are doing wonders in what may be called
the New World, and now that North
and South America are independent, they
will, in time, outstrip Europe.

From the Baltimore American.

The war now raging between the En-
glish and Burmese, naturally turns the at-
tention to the Empire of Burmah. From
the most accurate accounts, the length of
the Empire is computed at one thousand two
hundred miles, and its breadth at seven hun-
dred. It is bounded on the north by As-
sam, Thibet, and China; on the west, by a
range of mountains that divides it from the
British possessions in India; the south and
east boundaries have not yet been ascer-
tained by geographers. The soil is abun-
dant in minerals, such as iron, lead, tin, an-
timony, copper, and replenished with all
the varieties of tropical fruits. The pro-
ductions are rice, indigo, wheat, tobacco,
cotton, and the sugar cane.—Here are also
to be found, rich mines of gold and silver,
as well as sapphires, amethysts, crysolites,
garnets, jaspers, and other precious stones.
The principal manufactures are cotton, silk,
saltpetre, gunpowder, &c. The population,
by the latest writers, is supposed to consist
of fourteen millions five hundred thousand.
The natives are lively, intelligent, inquisi-
tive, and irascible. They are worship-
pers of Buddha. The British have already
taken the province of Rangoon, which is
situated on a river of that name; the popu-
lation of which, consisting of a various mix-
ture of Malabars, Moguls, Persians, Parsees,
Armenians, Portuguese, French, and En-
glish, and is supposed to amount to thirty
thousand. The river is very commodious
for building ships; and the forests are very
abundant in teak wood, the most durable of
any for the construction of a navy. The
Burmah shipwrights are excellent work-
men. The banks of the river are soft, and
the tide rises to the perpendicular height
of twenty feet. The characteristic timidity
of this people cannot be put in a more
forcible point of view, than by adopting the
very words of the British officers: "The
British have taken Rangoon, which was
surrendered, on their approach, without re-
sistance. The flight of the inhabitants to-
wards the jungles was so great, that the
British commander says, he does not think
one hundred men were found in the town.
The members of the government fled at the
first shot, carrying with them seven out of
eleven Europeans, whom they had ordered
to be imprisoned and put in irons. The
next day the whole seven were found safe,
in different places of confinement, their
guards having fled at our approach. The
captured ordinance far exceeds any thing we
supposed the country to possess."

We may now very well conceive that
Rangoon is to be added to the already gi-
gantic territory acquired by the English in
India; and since that government are strain-
ing every nerve to increase their navy, it
requires no foresight to discover, that
their teak built frigates will soon be seen
riding on the Atlantic, bearing the cross of
St. George.

It has been the usual course of events,
that civilization, and we may add, the re-
novation of man, has been in all ages pre-
ceded by conquest. Who does not see, in a future
day, even in these English triumphs, the
resurrection of the inhabitants of India to
power, to glory, and to an American decla-
ration of independence? The oppressed
people learn, for their own protection and
security, those military arts by which their
conquerors triumphed. In the severe
school of adversity they are taught courage,
military science, self-respect, and indigna-
tion against their tyrants,—till, in the fullness
of time, the spirit of freedom rises like a
giant refreshed with sleep—fierce to dare,
prompt to avenge, and eager to seize the
golden moment. India is destined to be here-
after a glorious star in the galaxy of free
dom.

From the Glasgow Courier.
MUNGO PARK.

We have been favoured by a gentleman
interested in African discovery, and who
has travelled a considerable way into the
interior of the southern parts of northern
Africa, with some notes regarding the death
of our lamented countryman, Mr. Park.
The narrative is drawn from a negro, a na-
tive of Yaourie, adjoining the spot where
Park perished, and who witnessed what
he relates. Considering every circum-
stance, the document is clear and satisfac-
tory, plain and unadorned, without any thing
that leads to a suspicion of its accuracy, or
the intention of the negro to deceive; and
in its most material features it is borne out
by accounts obtained through other chan-

nels. The notes from which the following
summary is drawn up, were obtained in
1822:

Duncanno, a negro, was borne at Birnie
Yaourie. He was in the pass about to be
mentioned, to sell Collas, when he was
seized by the Foulahs, carried off as a slave,
and afterwards taken to the Gold Coast,
where he was shipped on board a Portu-
guese vessel, and carried to Bahia, where
he remained three years. He was employ-
ed in a Portuguese ship as a seaman, and
returned to Africa in her during Governor
Maxwell's residence on the coast. Duncanno
states, that he was in his native coun-
try, Birnie Yaourie, 15 years ago, (1806)
when Mr. Park arrived there in a canoe
with two masts; no person landed. The
canoe continued her course down the river
with the travellers in her. The King of
Yaourie, aware of their danger, sent off
eight canoes after them to warn them of it;
and in one of the canoes sent a red cow, in-
tended as a present to the white men. Mr.
Park did not communicate with them, but
continued sailing onward. The canoes fol-
lowed; and at last Mr. Park, probably
dreading hostile intentions, fired upon
them, but fortunately did not kill any one.
The canoes returned; but the King, anx-
ious for the safety of the travellers, again
sent people to proceed after them, request-
ing them to stop, and he would send peo-
ple to show them the safe and proper pas-
sage in the channel of the river. The mes-
sengers could not, however, overtake them.
Park continued his voyage until the vessel
got amongst the rocks, off Boussa, and was,
in consequence, "broke." Birnie Yaourie
is in Houssa, but Boussa is not. The latter
is in the country called Burgeo. Birnie Ya-
ourie is by land distant one day's journey
from Boussa, but by water one day and a
half. Duncanno described the place or pass,
where the canoe was broke, to be like the
cascades in our mountains. The water ran
with great force. The canoe was carried
rapidly along, and before they could see
their imminent danger, it struck with vio-
lence on some rocks, and was dashed to
pieces. The people of Boussa stood upon
the rocks projecting into the river, desirous,
if possible, to afford the white men assist-
ance, but the catastrophe was so sudden, and
the violence of the stream so great, that they
could not reach them. The break of the
river on the rocks is described as dreadful,
the whirlpools formed appalling, and the
agitation of the waters so great as almost
to raise the canoe on its end, and precipitate
its stem forwards into the gulf below it. At
the moment the vessel struck, Mr. Park
held something in his hand, which he threw
into the water, just as the vessel appeared
to be going to pieces. The "water was too
bad," so agitated that he could not swim,
and he was seen to sink in it. There were
"plenty" of other white men in the canoe,
all of whom were drowned. The river there
is as broad as from Le Fevre Point to Ta-
grin Point, Sierra Leone, or above four
miles.—There was a black man a slave, who
was saved from the canoe. This black man
spoke the Foulah language, and was a slave
to a Foulah man.—When Duncanno left
Yaourie, this man was still in Boussa, but
he knows nothing more of him.

Duncanno asserted positively that no per-
son from Park's vessel landed at Birnie
Yaourie, that the black was the only indi-
vidual saved, and that that man was left at
Boussa. The people of Boussa went in can-
oes to this "bad place" in the river, where
Park's vessel was broken, and he was
drowned, and some expert divers dived in-
to the stream, and picked up twelve pistols
and two long muskets. "Plenty of people"
went from Birnie Yaourie to Boussa to see
the wreck, after the King of Boussa had
sent to the King of Yaourie to inform him
of the disaster. Park informed the black
man who was in the boat, that in a week
or two he should carry him with the can-
oe into a "great ocean," where the wa-
ter was salt!

Thus far the simple narrative. It bears
the stamp of truth upon it, and it is impos-
sible to reflect upon the catastrophe with-
out feelings of the deepest sorrow and re-
gret at the loss of the enterprising traveller,
when he was so near completing his labor,
and reaping all the reward of his toils.
Various accounts, obtained through our
present channel of information, agree in
stating, that from below Boussa to Benin
the river is open and deep, and broad and
navigable.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

The following is furnished by a friend, on
the accuracy of whose statements we can
rely, and to whom we should like to be in-
debted for further communications. The
result of these experiments seems to settle
a question about which the learned have
disputed so long.

I had lately an opportunity in crossing
the Atlantic to make some experiments,
with a view to satisfy myself as to the al-
leged fact, that water will force itself
through the sides of an empty bottle when
sunk deep in the ocean. The result is at
the service of the Mirror.

In the first place, I sunk to the depth of
120 fathoms an empty porter bottle, stop-
ped with a strong cork and sealed with
wax. It was drawn up full of water, the
cork unremoved, but the wax was evidently
cracked. I noticed that considerable water
flowed out in small bubbles through the
seal. I believe it was a similar phenomenon
which led Mr. Perkins to infer the compressi-
bility of water.

I then prepared two strong phials and
three bottles, and sunk them together to a
depth of 120 fathoms.

1. A phial with a ground glass stopper
sealed with wax, came up with about a
spoonful of water in it.

2. A square thick phial with a lead stop-
per sealed with wax, was broken by the
pressure of the water.

3. A porter bottle with a lead stopper
sealed with wax, came up with about a gill
of water in it.

4. A porter bottle with a pine stopper
carefully adapted and driven in, and the
neck covered with a tight cap of sheet
lead and sealed with wax, came up per-
fectly empty.

This experiment demonstrates the er-
ror of the supposition, that the water will
force itself through the sides of the bottle;
and leads to the inference, that in the pre-
ceding experiments as well as in those upon
which the supposition has been grounded,
the water was forced through some imper-
fection in the seal of the bottle.

5. The fifth bottle was filled with

fresh water, and strongly stoppered
with sea water. This result is
arisen from the difference of specific
gravity between fresh and salt water.

STEAM POWER.

M. Dupin, whilst speaking of the
mense mechanical force set on foot by
the steam engines of England, gave the
following illustration of its amount:—
The erection of the pyramids required
the labour of above 100,000 men for
twenty years; but if it were now
again to raise the stones from the quarries,
and place them at their present position,
the action of the steam-engines of
which are managed at most by 100
men, would be sufficient to produce the
same result in 18 hours! The calculation of M. Dupin
is 4,000,000 cubic metres, the volume of the
pyramid is elevated at the base, and taking
the mean depth of the quarries, the
height of elevation is 60 metres, multi-
plied by 10,400,000 tons, produces 41,600,000,000
tonnes raised one metre, the total of the steam-engines
represents a power of 320,000 horse power.
These engines, moved for four hours, would
raise 862,800,000 tons one metre, and
consequently 647,100,000 in 18 hours,
surpasses the produce of labour, and
raising the materials of the great
pyramid.

From a late London Paper.

A very interesting calculation has
been laid before the Society of Arts
of Paris, from which it results, that the
total mortality of the capital, in a
general manner, is one inhabitant
thirty-two or thirty-three. In the
thirteenth century it was one out of
twenty-six; and in the fourteenth
of sixteen or seventeen. The
was, therefore, at that time double
as at present. Formerly the
deaths considerably exceeded the
births. At present it is the
author of this calculation attributes
advantageous results to the progre-
ssive civilization, to easy circumstances,
come more general, to a more
atmosphere, to children being
to the improved state of hygiene,
more enlightened public adminis-

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